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**ARGENTINA.** 13 May—*Great Britain: Antarctica.* The Foreign Ministry announced the receipt of a British Note protesting against the establishment of an Argentine base on Margarita Island (part of the Falkland Isles Antarctic dependencies).

**AUSTRALIA.** 7 May—*General Election.* The state of the parties in the new House of Representatives was announced as follows: Liberal and Country Parties 69; Labour 52. This represented a gain by Labour of 5 seats, reducing the Government's majority from 27 to 17.

10 May—*New Government.* Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, announced the reconstruction of the Cabinet which involved only minor changes and the appointment of three new members.

13 May—*Exports to China.* The Government announced its decision to impose restrictions on the export of strategic materials to Hong Kong and eastern ports.

**AUSTRIA.** 7 May—*Presidency.* The following results of the previous day's poll for a new Federal President were announced: Dr Gleissner (People's Party) 40.1 per cent; Dr Körner (Socialist) 39.2 per cent; Dr Breitner (Independent) 15.4 per cent, Herr Fiala (Communist) 5.1 per cent. As Dr Gleissner was 10 per cent short of the necessary absolute majority, a second election was required.

**BENELUX.** 15 May—The report was published of the Belgian-Netherlands special committee on waterways and harbour problems. Agreement was recorded concerning improvements to certain canal communications between Belgium and the Netherlands, but differences remained concerning the proposed Moerdijk canal.

**BOLIVIA.** 7 May—*Elections.* The results of the previous day's elections for a new President and Legislature showed that Señor Estensoro's Nationalist pro-Indian Opposition party—the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement—had easily headed the poll but had not secured a majority over the other parties' combined vote. Señor Estensoro was reported to be still in exile in Argentina.

16 May—A military *coup d'état* occurred in La Paz resulting in the assumption of power by a *junta* composed of senior officers under Gen. Ballivian who also took over the Defence Ministry. A proclamation was issued which referred to the dangers of Communism and promised that the tin mines would be used for the people's benefit. President Urriolagoitia resigned and left for Chile. (He had promised that Señor Estensoro would be allowed to assume office if he won the elections.)

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.** 13 May—*Kenya.* A meeting organized by the East African Indian National Congress and the Kenya African Union opposed the principle of European parity in the East African legislatures and demanded the return of land 'stolen' for white settlement. The meeting agreed to form an anti-parity league.

16 May—*Kenya.* It was reported that the Government had refused

a request by the leader of the African nominated members in the Legislature for a royal commission to investigate African land needs.

**BULGARIA. 13 May**—The Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency announced that following a trial at the end of April, Mr Kunin, Minister of Power, and Mr Sekelarov, Minister of Construction, had been sentenced to fifteen years' and ten years' imprisonment respectively for conspiracy and sabotage.

**BURMA. 15 May**—The Army reported that twenty Karen rebels who were attacking a military outpost twelve miles north of Rangoon had been killed.

**CANADA. 8 May**—*Tariff Agreements.* Mr Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House that Canada had concluded sixteen new trade agreements at Torquay. He said that major concessions had been secured from the United States.

*Cuba.* He also announced that Canada would import 75,000 tons of sugar from Cuba. At the same time she would avoid any impairment of the sugar preference traditionally extended to the British West Indies. He said preference was working against Canadian exports, as rigorous import restrictions had been enforced against Canadian goods throughout the British preferential area.

**CEYLON. 14 May**—*United States.* An agreement was concluded with the U.S. Government whereby America would furnish and instal radio equipment in return for facilities to broadcast 'Voice of America' programmes over Radio Ceylon.

**CHINA. 4 May**—Gen. MacArthur on exports to China (*see United States*).

7 May—British statement on exports to China (*see Great Britain*).

8 May—Exports from Malaya (*see Malaya*).

10 May—British statement on exports to China (*see Great Britain*).

11 May—It was reported in Rome that two more Roman Catholic priests had been arrested in China on charges of espionage and sabotage.

Indonesian statement on exports to China (*see Indonesia*).

12 May—Details of Japanese exports to China (*see Japan*).

13 May—Australian ban on exports to China (*see Australia*).

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 3 May**—*Refugees.* The Committee of Ministers recommended that the problem of nine to ten million refugees in Germany be referred to a committee of experts.

*Defence.* The Committee decided unanimously that no recommendations by the Assembly on defence matters could be entertained by the Committee and that the Ministers would not consider amending the statute to bring defence within the competence of the Council.

4 May—The Committee of Ministers concluded their eighth session. Dr Stikker announced that on all questions of substance the Committee

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (*continued*)

would try to secure unanimous decisions. (A two-thirds majority only was demanded by the Statute.) He emphasized that the liaison established between the Council and the O.E.E.C. and the links proposed between the Council and the European Coal and Steel Community would offer the Assembly scope for important practical work.

5 May—The Consultative Assembly met for its third session at Strasbourg. M. Spaak was re-elected president unopposed.

7 May—Dr Stikker, in a speech to the Assembly, surveyed the role of the Council of Europe in European co-operation and appealed for acceptance of the present consultative functions of the Assembly. He rejected any idea of the Council taking over the social and cultural organizations of the Brussels Treaty, pointing out that the treaty was a strong link between the United Kingdom and the States of western Europe which it would be a mistake to sever. He warned the Assembly that economic unity was a long-term objective involving the solution of what seemed insurmountable tariff problems.

8 May—*Raw Materials*. The Assembly debated the problem of raw material shortages. Lord Layton (Britain) suggested that the O.E.E.C. should ensure that European countries did not compete against each other and should draft a European budget for scarce materials. Mr Edelman (Britain) put forward a Socialist resolution calling for an Atlantic joint resources and purchasing board, headed by Ministers and including Atlantic Treaty, Commonwealth, and other producing countries.

9 May—A proposal by Signor Malfa (Italy) to invite Gen. Eisenhower to attend the Council's political and defence debate on 12 March was defeated in the Assembly by a large majority.

10 May—Dr Stikker, Chairman of the Council of the O.E.E.C., replying to a debate on economic matters, emphasized the necessity for self-help among European countries in the matter of raw material shortages instead of a reliance on bigger allocations from the United States. He also called for efforts to increase food production, raise productivity, and develop international trade. He spoke of the unbalanced state of the European Payments Union as another problem demanding a co-operative effort.

*Schuman Plan*. Mr Blyton (Britain, Labour) said that his party could not support a resolution welcoming the Schuman Plan unless the paragraph calling on all Parliaments concerned to ratify the treaty as soon as possible were deleted.

11 May—The Assembly carried by 80 votes to 7 (German and Saar Socialists) with 9 abstentions (of which 8 were British Socialists) a resolution welcoming the Schuman Plan treaty. German Socialists opposed on the grounds that the organs of the treaty had not enough supra-national authority and had become the instruments of an international cartel, that Germany was not in a majority in the various organs, that the policies of the victor Powers were perpetuated for another fifty years, and because of the position of the Saar.

12 May—*Liaison with United States*. The Assembly adopted unani-

mously a resolution proposing an approach to the U.S. Congress with a view to public discussion in Washington or Strasbourg between delegations from both Houses of Congress and from the Consultative Assembly of the Council.

**14 May—Defence.** During a debate in the Assembly on defence, the Turkish delegate expressed his country's disillusionment at being excluded from the North Atlantic Treaty. Mr Glenvil Hall (British Labour) referred to disparities of sacrifice in the defence efforts of European States and quoted figures of the British programme. He rejected the idea of a European army on the ground that democratic Europe could be defended only in association with the United States and Canada, and that a European army would foster illusions and strengthen neutralism.

**Manpower.** The Assembly passed unanimously a recommendation to set up forthwith a European Manpower Board to co-ordinate manpower policies and to develop relations with overseas countries prepared to accept immigrants.

**Refugees.** The Assembly approved for submission to experts a draft convention for a European refugee office.

**15 May—**The Assembly passed a resolution instructing a special committee to contact organizations competent to study and report on the internal problems of States cut off from the western world.

A resolution was adopted recommending a conference to be convened jointly by the Council and the O.E.E.C. for the purpose of preparing a general agreement on full employment and monetary stability. A number of specific measures for the attention of the conference was listed.

A resolution by Mr Edelman (U.K. Labour) for the creation of a joint Atlantic Resources and Purchasing Board was referred back to committee with a view to obtaining a satisfactory definition of the word 'Atlantic'.

Summing up the Assembly's session, M. Spaak, the President, said that the debates since 1949 had ended to the advantage of the functionalists as against the constitutionalists, but he gave a warning that the methods of specialized authorities such as the Schuman Plan could have only limited results in creating the political unity of Europe. He emphasized the importance of the decision to invite the United States Congress to a public debate on joint problems and said it should lead to the clearing up of many misunderstandings.

The Assembly adjourned until September.

**16 May—**Lord Layton, a vice-chairman of the Consultative Assembly, was asked by the Standing Committee to visit Washington to discuss the question of a joint debate between members of the U.S. Congress and of the Assembly.

**CUBA. 3 May—**Following a rival strike of post and railway workers and a demand by the railway union leaders for nationalization, President Prió announced his decision to ask Congress to nationalize the British-owned United Railways company of Havana.

**8 May—**Sugar agreement with Canada (*see Canada*).



**CZECHOSLOVAKIA.** 13 May—It was learned that a decree had been promulgated legalizing the direction of children leaving school at fourteen into industries and agriculture. According to *Rude Pravo*, only a limited few would be allowed to continue their studies.

**DENMARK.** 8 May—Visit of King and Queen to Britain (see *Great Britain*).

12 May—The King and Queen returned to Copenhagen.

**EGYPT.** 6 May—King Farouk was married to Miss Narriman Sadek, the daughter of a commoner.

8 May—It was announced that the renewal of half the seats in the Senate—three-fifths by election on 26 April and two-fifths by royal appointment—had resulted in the following state of the parties: Wafdists 107, Independents 43, Saadists 16, Liberal Constitutionals 11, Kotlists 3. None of the leaders of the Opposition parties retained a seat in either House.

14 May—Foreign Minister in Damascus (see *Syria*)

**FORMOSA.** 14 May—U.S. Aid. Gen. Chase, Head of the U.S. Military Mission in Formosa, announced that in addition to the \$50 m. for the Nationalist Army, the United States would spend \$5.7 m. before the end of June on the Nationalist navy. He said that the U.S. policy of neutralization of Formosa was still in effect.

**FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE.** 4 May—M. Gromyko said that he would accept the western Powers' Agenda 'A' provided it was amended so that the passage on the reduction of armaments was replaced by his own proposal of 4 April, the wording of which limited discussion of the reduction of armaments to those of the four Powers and placed it before discussion of the level of armaments. The three western delegates pointed out that they had already made it clear that this Soviet proposal was totally unacceptable.

6 May—Mr Morrison's speech on the conference (see *Great Britain*).

10 May—Mr Gromyko said he would accept the western spin Agenda 'B' with the following modifications. First, the item on demilitarization of Germany should be placed before the sub-item on armaments and be listed as agreed; secondly, the Soviet items on the North Atlantic Treaty and U.S. bases in Europe should be included as not agreed; and thirdly, the order of subsequent items should be subject to further discussion.

14 May—Dr Jessup submitted on behalf of the western Powers a footnote for addition to agenda 'B' stating that there was agreement that the demilitarization of Germany should be included under item 1, and that the western Powers proposed that it should be placed after the sub-item on the level of armaments, and the Soviet Union proposed its discussion before the sub-item on the reduction of armaments. Mr Gromyko said he must reject all the western alternatives because they excluded the item on the North Atlantic Treaty.

FRANCE. 5 May—More than 500 Algerian nationalists were arrested in Paris when they tried to start a meeting organized by the Algerian Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties which had been forbidden by the authorities. All but four were later released. The Minister of the Interior said in a broadcast that the Movement had a totalitarian and separatist ideology and was democratic only in name. He outlined a new scheme for helping the large floating population of African labourers in France to find work.

7 May—*Electoral Reform*. The Electoral Reform Bill was finally adopted by the Assembly by 332 votes to 249 and became law.

9 May—*Indo-China*. M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, said in an address to the Anglo-American Press Association that the expeditionary force in Indo-China comprised 51,000 Frenchmen from the metropolitan territories, 18,000 Légionnaires, 26,000 North Africans, 15,000 Africans, and 56,000 Indo-Chinese. The navy and air force added another 17,000, all French. This, with 42,000 native auxiliaries, gave a total of some 225,000. The rapidly expanding national forces of the Associated States amounted to about 162,000. Losses in men killed up to 31 March were 9,925 Frenchmen from the metropolitan territories, 4,893 Légionnaires, 4,762 North Africans, 1,345 Africans, 8,002 Indo-Chinese, and 1,000 Frenchmen of the navy and air force. The cost to the French Treasury so far was between 700,000 m. and 800,000 m. francs.

10 May—The Assembly gave the Government a vote of confidence in rejecting by 410 votes to 187 a Communist motion designed to delay the Government's Bill for the dissolution of Parliament.

11 May—British reply to French protest *re* exclusion from Anglo-U.S. discussions at Malta (*see Great Britain*).

12 May—The Assembly approved by 361 votes to 229 the Government Bill to dissolve Parliament on 4 July—thus ensuring that elections could be held on 17 June.

13 May—Speaking at the Socialist Party Congress in Paris, M. Moch, Defence Minister, said that they must have the courage to tell the country that no price was too high to pay for the defence of peace and freedom, and that rearmament, reconstruction, and improved social services could not all be achieved by the next Parliament: a choice would have to be made.

15 May—S.E. Asia defence discussions (*see Malaya*).

GERMANY. 4 May—*West Germany*. Protest demonstrations and services took place in several cities in remembrance of the large numbers of German prisoners of war who had never returned from Russia.

*Socialist Reich Party*. The Federal Cabinet decided to ban the activities of militant auxiliaries of the neo-Fascist Socialist Reich Party and asked *Länder* governments to co-operate in their dissolution. A statement was issued which described the aims of the Party as directed towards disturbing the free and democratic order of the State, and it was added that the Party's legality would be submitted to the Constitutional Court as soon as the latter had begun to function. In all future legislation

GERMANY (*continued*)

safeguards would be provided against open or camouflaged support of all totalitarian associations, whether Communist or neo-Fascist.

Herr Remer, a leader of the Socialist Reich Party and former general in Hitler's army, addressing a meeting in Brunswick, was loudly cheered by 2,000 supporters when he defended his suppression of the anti-Hitler plot of July 1944 and said that the leaders of the plot were traitors who would one day stand their trial before a German court. He upheld Prussia as the ideal, declaring that without Prussia there would have been no 1870 and no Great Germany, and that there could be no united Europe in the future without her.

*Berlin.* British and Soviet representatives signed an agreement regulating interzonal canal traffic.

7 May—*West Germany: Lower Saxony Landtag Election.* The composition of the new Chamber as a result of the previous day's election was announced as follows: Social Democrats 64 seats (previously 66), Lower German Union (coalition of the Christian Democratic Union and the German Party) 35 (C.D.U. 25, German Party 27), Free Democrats 12 (11), centre 4 (5), Communists 2 (7), German Reich Party 3 (1), Dr Gereke's German Social Party 1 (2), B.H.E. (Refugee Party) 21 (1), Socialist Reich Party 16 (2).

9 May—*West Germany.* Dr Adenauer spoke in a broadcast of the re-emergence of the Nazi Party in Lower Saxony and sharply criticized the Social Democrats for having failed to discharge their responsibilities as the Opposition in the Bundestag. He said: 'The most serious task of the Federal Republic is to have done with the leavings of the Third Reich. Those who stand behind the right extremists in Lower Saxony today should make no mistake that in essence they are fighting against those who, without fine phrases but with hard work, are making an existence possible for them.'

*Socialist Reich Party.* The Party's leaders issued a statement denying that the Party was pro-Nazi or its activities unconstitutional. It declared that the Party supported a democratic State; favoured the 'Reich idea'; and regarded man, not as an individual, but as a member of society. It also favoured a peaceful society of equal European nations including Germany. It claimed that the party was the only one to win (at the *Landtag* election in Lower Saxony) the generation between twenty and forty-five and give it hope, and denied that it had tried to undermine the State authority during the campaign.

11 May—*Berlin.* The west Berlin Senate took over a hydraulic research institute in the British sector which had been controlled since 1945 by the east German inland water authorities. The east German director, a member of the Socialist Unity Party, protested.

*West Germany: Schuman Plan.* Trade Union leaders issued two statements expressing formal approval of the plan, but asking for full economic equality for west Germany before its ratification and for a system safeguarding German coal interests to replace the Coal Sales Board.

13 May—*West Germany: Export Restrictions.* It was reported that



Allied and German authorities had intervened to stop the export of 1,050 tons of rails to Hungary.

16 May—U.S. Senate investigator on illegal German exports (*see United States*).

*East Germany.* A miner who had fled from the uranium mines at Aue, south of Chemnitz, reported that machinery imported from west Germany was being used in the mines. He said the miners, who included 300 Russian soldiers sent there as a punishment, worked twelve hours a day.

GREAT BRITAIN. 3 May—The King opened the Festival of Britain after a service of dedication in St Paul's Cathedral.

*National Health Service.* In a division in the Commons on a Government amendment to impose certain charges on spectacles and dental work, the voting was 262 votes to 3. Five Labour members voted against the Government and eighty were absent from the division. Most of the Opposition also abstained.

6 May—*Four-Power Conference.* Mr Morrison, Foreign Secretary, outlined in a speech at Lewisham the proceedings of the Paris agenda-making conference and explained the concessions to Russian views made by the western Powers. He said: 'Mr Gromyko, while swallowing down all the concessions we have offered, is still asking for more. He is insisting on his own wording of the item on armaments, a wording which would commit the Ministers in advance to a reduction of the armaments of the four Powers, irrespective of the existing sizes of their armies. In other words, Mr Gromyko is trying to commit us to hold up western measures of defence and to perpetuate the predominance in Europe of the Soviet and satellite armed forces. This we cannot accept.'

7 May—*Exports to China.* Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, stated in Parliament that recent British exports to China had included no items of direct value in war, and, to the best of the Government's knowledge, fell far short of China's normal civilian needs. It was nonsense, he said, to suggest that such supplies had been a factor of any significance in the Korean campaign. The Hong Kong Government had forbidden the export to China of goods of military value and had limited the flow of other goods of possible value in the fighting. The British and Malayan Governments had announced early in April their intention to limit exports of rubber to China from 9 April to estimated civilian requirements—about 2,500 tons a month. Sir Hartley pointed out that though Britain had not, like the United States, imposed a total embargo, her present practice was not less restrictive than that of others, excepting America. He gave an analysis of U.K. goods exported to China during the first three months of 1951. (*See also Hong Kong*).

*China.* Mr Younger, Minister of State, circulated in the Commons the text of a protest which had been sent to the Chinese Foreign Ministry following the action of Chinese officials on 27 April in compelling the British Consul at Nanking to apologize for intervening on behalf of a British mother superior who had been detained.

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GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

8 May—*Denmark*. King Frederick IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark arrived in England on a three-day State visit. At the State banquet held in their honour, both King George and King Frederick emphasized the ties uniting Britain and Denmark.

*European Purchasing Commission*. Mr Strauss, Minister of Supply, announced in a Parliamentary written reply the decision to establish a European Purchasing Commission to augment the purchase of defence material from Europe.

*Japan*. Commenting on the Soviet Note of 7 May to the United States, a Foreign Office spokesman said that the British Government had always maintained that the peace treaty with Japan should be drawn up by all States who were actively engaged in war with her and not by the Council of Foreign Ministers. The suggestion that Communist China should be represented had already been made by the British Government and had been rejected by the United States. The Soviet proposal was an apparent attempt to divide the west and further delay the treaty.

*Persia*. A Note from the Persian Government in reply to the British Note of 14 March was received at the Foreign Office. It said that nationalization of industry was the sovereign right of every nation and that such a right could not be impeded by any agreement, however valid legally, and that no international authority would be competent to investigate the matter. Persia was, however, prepared to examine the claims of the Company and to sell oil to former customers at reasonable prices. The Note alleged that the Company's conduct had caused discontent among Persians, for which the majority held British officials to be responsible. It stated that the nationalization Act would remove the causes of dissatisfaction and restore prosperity and tranquillity. The Persian Government expressed its anxiety to maintain good relations with Britain, and announced that the Company would be invited to help in the enforcement of the nationalization law (*see also Persia*).

9 May—*Budget*. Dr Summerskill, Minister of National Insurance, announced in the Commons concessions to reduce the qualifying age for the proposed 4s. a week increase in the basic rate of retirement pension. She said the net cost of the concessions would be £4 m. in the first half year and £7 m. in 1952-3.

Mr Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left by air for East Africa.

Mr Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, left for the United States for discussions on raw materials.

*North Atlantic Treaty: Turkey and Greece*. Mr Morrison announced in the Commons that the North Atlantic Council had decided that Turkey and Greece should be associated with N.A.T. planning for the Mediterranean.

10 May—*Exports to China*. Following an appeal in the Commons from Mr Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, for a complete embargo on exports of rubber to China and for agreement with the United States on the whole question of trade with China, Sir Hartley Shawcross

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explained the position regarding British trade with China and the considerations governing restrictive measures already taken. He said that the Government believed that a complete stoppage of trade would reduce the chances of confining the war to Korea and of reaching a reasonable settlement, and he pointed out that the U.S. proposal in the U.N. Additional Measures Committee, which he said Britain would support, did not involve a complete blockade. He announced that the Government had decided to ask the Governments concerned in Malaya and Borneo to ban further exports of rubber to China. The Government would propose U.N. action to secure the co-operation of other rubber-producing countries so that British interests would not be sacrificed while China continued to draw on other sources. Sir Hartley described the difficult position of Hong Kong as a result of its economic dependence on China, and showed that Gen. MacArthur's statement concerning the export from Hong Kong of petroleum and other goods to China had been based on a misunderstanding of information supplied by the Hong Kong Government.

11 May—*Uruguay*. Meat shipments from Uruguay were resumed.

*Formosa*. Mr Morrison announced in the Commons the Government's view that so long as operations continued in Korea discussion of Formosa was premature and should not be allowed to delay an early peace treaty with Japan. They favoured its consideration later by the United Nations.

*Trade Figures*. The provisional value of total exports and re-exports for the first quarter of 1951 was announced as £854.9 m. and the provisional total of imports as £1,159.6 m., bringing the excess of imports over exports to over £304 m. compared with £125.6 m. in the same period in 1950.

*Municipal Elections*. The results of the municipal elections of 10 May in England and Wales showed that both Labour and Conservatives had gained control of additional towns but that the Conservatives had increased their lead in the country as a whole. Gains and losses were: Conservatives 188 gains, 85 losses; Labour 129-132; Liberal 14-29; Independent 47-132.

*France*. The Foreign Office announced that a sympathetic reply had been sent to a French protest in March against the exclusion of France from Anglo-U.S. defence discussions at Malta in January and March. The reply stated that the discussions had been purely concerned with Middle East defence problems and not with decisions of policy.

12 May—*Strikes*. The dockers who had been on strike at Manchester since 26 April, decided not to return to work until suspensions on two men had been withdrawn.

13 May—Protest to Argentina *re* Antarctic base (*see Argentina*).

15 May—S.E. Asia defence discussions (*see Malaya*).

16 May—Mr Acheson on Persian oil dispute (*see United States*).

Mr Stokes on raw materials (*see United States*).

GREECE. 9 May—Association with North Atlantic Treaty (*see Great Britain*).

**HONG KONG.** 6 May—*Exports to China.* A Government spokesman said that Gen. MacArthur's statement of 4 May that Hong Kong had been giving substantial assistance, especially in petrol supplies, to the Chinese Communists was 'a gross distortion of facts' and as far as petrol was concerned, completely untrue. The export of petrol had been banned since 17 July 1950. He admitted there was some smuggling but said the Government were making every effort to stop it.

7 May—The U.S. Consul-General issued a statement saying that his office had no evidence that petroleum had been exported from Hong Kong to China since the ban imposed in July 1950.

8 May—*Exports to China.* The Government issued figures to show a reduction of almost 50 per cent on exports to China since the beginning of 1951.

**HUNGARY.** 12 May—*Government Change.* It was announced that Mr Kallai, Foreign Minister, had been replaced by Mr Karoly Kiss, a member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Workers' (Communist) Party and Chairman of its Central Committee.

**ICELAND.** 7 May—Defence agreement with United States (*see United States*).

**INDIA.** 14 May—*Nepal.* It was reported that the Rana Prime Minister of Nepal and Mr Koirala, the Congress Party, Home Minister, had both arrived in Delhi for consultations with Mr Nehru as a result of discord in the Nepalese Government between the Rana and Congress rival factions.

16 May—U.S. Senate amendments to Wheat Bill (*see United States*).

*Nepal.* After a meeting under Mr Nehru's chairmanship which concluded a week's negotiations, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, and the Home Minister, Mr Koirala, representing the two conflicting elements in the Nepalese Cabinet, agreed to work in greater harmony and co-operation.

**INDO-CHINA.** 4 May—Mr Malcolm Macdonald, U.K. Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, said in Saigon that the Communists had suffered successive defeats in Burma, Malaya, and Indo-China and were getting steadily weaker. They had no chance of securing control without large-scale outside help though they would probably continue their guerrilla attacks in Indo-China.

5 May—A large-scale mopping-up operation was begun in the Kesat area of the Red River delta. Official sources gave enemy losses in the fighting begun on 19 April as 1,200 killed, 3,200 captured and 2,900 suspects arrested. Large quantities of equipment were captured. French Union losses were 41 killed and 110 wounded.

6 May—French Union forces captured the post of Daloc in the Kesat area and took prisoner an enemy company.

8 May—The operation in the Kesat area ended. Viet-Minh losses were announced as 47 killed and 1,500 captured.

9 May—Figures of forces and casualties in Indo-China (*see France*).

12 May—Deep reconnaissances were made by French and Viet-Nam troops in three sectors on the periphery of the Delta.

13 May—It was reported that a successful raid had been made in the Bac-Ninh region of the Delta, resulting in the capture of a store of equipment.

15 May—It was reported that, as a reprisal for the assassination by Viet-Minh guerrillas on 11 May in Dalat of M. Haaz, Head of the French security services, fourteen men and six women under arrest for suspected collaboration with the Viet-Minh had been shot by order of M. Jumeau, deputy head of the security services in Dalat, and with the approval of the Viet-Nam Mayor of Dalat. The Emperor Bao-Dai on learning what had happened, had suspended the Mayor, and the French authorities had committed for trial M. Jumeau and all those who took part in the shooting. The Viet-Name Government had protested to the French High Commissioner against the shooting. It was stated that an inquiry into the outrage would be conducted by the Procureur-General of Saigon and that the case would come before a mixed French and Viet-Name court of appeal.

Viet-Minh guerrillas blew up a transformer about twelve miles from Saigon, causing extensive damage. Patrols in Tongking killed thirty-seven rebels and captured seventy-five. It was reported that in the south a powerful Viet-Minh attack launched a few days previously on the Soctrang region had been repulsed, enemy casualties being twenty-five killed and about fifty wounded.

French and Viet Name forces recaptured the post of Thanuyen in the Thai country after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

INDONESIA. 11 May—*Exports to China*. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Indonesia would continue to export rubber to any country, including China.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE. 5 May—The Sulphur Committee issued a report which estimated that the free countries' requirements of sulphur exceeded available supplies by one million tons and recommended steps to be taken to remedy the position.

9 May—It was announced in Washington that the Sulphur Committee had made proposals to member Governments for an equitable distribution of sulphur for the rest of 1951.

IRAQ. 16 May—*Syria*. Gen Nuri es Said, Prime Minister, told Parliament that in response to a Syrian request of 8 May, anti-aircraft units and fighter aircraft had been sent to Syria to repel Israeli aggression. He said that more aid would be sent if Syria asked for it.

IRELAND. 4 May—The President dissolved the Dail, and it was announced that a general election would take place on 30 May. (Mr Costello, the Prime Minister, had requested the dissolution after about eight Independent members had withdrawn their support from the



IRELAND (*continued*)

coalition of Fine Gael, Labour, Farmers, and Clann Na Poblachta parties.) The state of the parties at the dissolution was: Fianna Fail 67, Fine Gael 30, Labour 20, Clann na Poblachta 6, Farmers 5, Independents 17.

**ISRAEL. 3 May—Syria.** An Israeli announcement said that Syrian forces had returned to the demilitarized zone north of Lake Tiberias and had directed mortar and shell fire on Israeli positions on Tel-el-Mutla height west of the zone. The fire was returned by Israelis. Twenty Syrian dead had been left on the battlefield the day before. The Syrians were also alleged to be firing on all movements in the demilitarized area south of Lake Huleh (*see also under Syria*).

Col. De Ridder, U.N. acting Chief of Staff, ordered an immediate cease-fire.

Mr Ben Gurion, Prime Minister, arrived in Washington for a three weeks' visit.

**4 May—**An Israeli communiqué said that further Syrian attacks had been made that morning against Israeli positions north of Lake Tiberias and had been repulsed.

A cease-fire—to be effective from 1.30 p.m.—was signed by Syria and Israel at a meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission at Bnat Yaacov on the border.

Fighting flared up again in the evening. An Israeli spokesman said that the Syrians had renewed their attacks and were repulsed with heavy losses (*see also Syria*).

**5 May—**Israeli reports said that the Syrians had again attempted, at sunrise that day, to storm the Tel-el-Mutla ridge but had been repulsed.

**6 May—**An Israeli spokesman said that the Syrians had moved during the night to a dominating position 1,100 yards south of Tel-el-Mutla and had dug themselves in. The Israelis had counter-attacked in the morning and driven off the Arabs.

Mr Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister, sent a letter to the U.N. acting Chief of Staff in which he declared that Israel would give a cease-fire order only when the United Nations had succeeded in removing the present threat to her security by prevailing on Syria to withdraw her forces from the demilitarized zone. He said that Israel's acceptance of the cease-fire on 4 May had served only to provide Syria with opportunities for renewing her attacks.

Mr Sharett told the press that he had suggested to Britain, France, and the United States that they should use their influence in Damascus to end the dispute.

The Government issued a statement listing Syrian military equipment found by U.N. observers on the height south of Tel-el-Mutla.

**7 May—**Further appeal to Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

**8 May—**It was reported from Tel Aviv that Israel had rejected a proposal by Col. de Ridder, U.N. acting Chief of Staff, for the withdrawal of forces from the demilitarized zone.

Security Council resolution (see *U.N. Security Council*).

9 May—An Israeli spokesman said that the Syrians had fortified positions in the demilitarized zone under cover of darkness and had opened fire on Israeli troops who returned the fire.

14 May—*Syria*. It was learned that in his reply to the Security Council's cease-fire order which was received on 11 May, Mr Sharett, Foreign Minister, had promised full Israeli co-operation, 'it being naturally assumed that the Syrian Government will similarly co-operate'.

15 May—Acceptance of Security Council resolution (see *United Nations, Security Council*).

It was reported that forty persons had been detained as the result of the discovery on 14 May of a plot to set the Parliament building on fire while Parliament was sitting. Most of those detained were said to be youths belonging to the Agudath Israel movement, an orthodox Jewish organization. Large quantities of arms and ammunition had been seized by the police.

ITALY. 5 May—Signor de Nicola was installed as the new President of the Senate in succession to the late Senator Bonomi.

The Senate rejected by 143 votes to 73 a right-wing motion, supported by the Communists, demanding the declaration of a Government crisis as the result of the resignation of the three Socialist Ministers.

8 May—*North Atlantic Treaty*. The Council of Ministers approved the choice of Gen. De Castiglioni for the post of Commander of Allied Land Forces, Southern Europe.

Large numbers of civil servants came out on a one-day strike in protest against the Government's refusal to increase their salaries.

16 May—*Defence*. The Senate approved the extra Military estimates of 250,000 m. lire.

JAPAN. 3 May—The police arrested thirty-six trade unionists who were scattering leaflets opposing rearmament and the Cabinet.

7 May—Soviet Note to U.S.A. on peace treaty (see *U.S.S.R.*).

8 May—U.S. comment on Soviet note (see *United States*).

British comment on Soviet note (see *Great Britain*).

12 May—*Exports to China*. The Ministry of International Trade revealed that Japan had exported to China in the last four months of 1950 iron and steel products valued at over £4,640,000 and non-strategic goods valued at about £1,070,000. The Ministry said that the exports had been formally authorized by Occupation officials.

14 May—Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, announced that Congress would be asked to authorize the payment by America of part of the U.S. occupation costs. Allied H.Q. announced that at the same time it was expected that U.S. economic aid to Japan would be reduced.

16 May—Gen Marquat, economic chief of the allied occupation authorities who had recently returned from Washington, said that the United States would treat Japan on the same level as other countries

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JAPAN (*continued*)

in her emergency buying programme. Contracts would be allocated competitively. He said there was opposition to Japan's pre-war undercutting methods.

Japan was elected a member of the World Health Organization at Geneva.

JORDAN. 15 May—King Abdulla left Jordan for a fortnight's visit to Turkey 'to strengthen friendly relations between Jordan and Turkey'.

KOREA. 3 May—Allied patrols had several sharp skirmishes with enemy forces north-west and north-east of Seoul. Other patrols encountered light resistance in the Uijongbu and Chunchon areas. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on reinforcements and supply columns. The Fifth Air Force claimed fifteen Communist jet planes destroyed during April and forty-three damaged.

4 May—Allied units patrolled forward areas but had little or no contact with the enemy.

5 May—Allied patrols met stiff resistance north-west of Seoul but the enemy forces withdrew after three hours.

An Ethiopian contingent arrived at Pusan.

6 May—U.N. patrols probed deep into enemy territory. The main forces advanced their lines on the central front, moving up the Pukhan River towards Kapyong and the Chunchon-Seoul road.

7 May—U.N. troops made probing attacks against little opposition at both ends of the front.

The Fifth Air Force announced that a new type of Soviet jet night fighter had been encountered.

8 May—U.N. forces advanced in the west to a point on the Han River seventeen miles north-west of Seoul, and armoured patrols advanced as far as twenty miles north of Uijongbu. In the east, South Koreans fought an enemy battalion east of Inje.

An Allied officer told the Press that it had been learned from many sources that the Chinese had failed to follow up their recent breakthrough because the Russians had not delivered tanks and aircraft expected from them.

9 May—A force of 300 U.N. aircraft attacked a concentration of enemy aircraft at an air base at Sinuiju.

On the ground enemy forces withdrew all along the front north and south of the parallel.

10 May—Allied troops re-entered Munsan after routing an enemy force of 6,000. On the central front, Chunchon and Inje were re-entered by patrols without opposition. Enemy forces had withdrawn out of artillery range.

11 May—Allied forces advanced three miles on the eastern front north of the parallel. The Communists were reported to be building up their forces north and north-east of Seoul and north-east of Chunchon.

12 May—Allied aircraft struck heavily at enemy reinforcements which were being brought up in the east-central sector.

U.S. troops sought unsuccessfully with air and artillery support to dislodge the enemy from a three-mile wide bridgehead south of the Soyang River east of Chunchon. Fighting took place between North and South Koreans between Inje and Yangyang on the east coast.

13 May—Enemy forces were reported to have stiffened their resistance along the whole front and in some areas to have counter-attacked in company strength. The attacks were contained in sharp fighting. Strong allied air and naval attacks were made on enemy concentrations and supply lines.

The Air Force in Washington gave U.N. losses in aircraft since the beginning of the war to 9 May as 212 and enemy losses as 149.

14 May—The Chinese widened their bridgehead across the Choyang in face of heavy artillery fire and extended it southward. An enemy concentration of about 15,000 was reported north of the river between Hwachon and Kumhwa, and reinforcements were steadily arriving in spite of allied air attacks. In the east, South Koreans withdrew out of contact south of the Kansong-Inje road. A trickle of Chinese deserters crossed the line. They complained of bad food.

15 May—Communist troops crossed the Pukhan River south-west of Chunchon and occupied high ground to the south of it. They also made another crossing of the Choyang and thrust a spearhead to the south-east of Chunchon. Rain impeded allied air operations, but warships heavily shelled east coast supply routes.

16 May—Chinese and North Korean troops attacked in force on the eastern front from Chunchon to the sea and made probing attacks in other places.

MALAYA. 4 May—A dispatch from Singapore reported that the major stage of the resettlement plan had been accomplished and 80,000 squatters in Johore housed in sixty-three new villages under police protection.

5 May—It was reported that six Gurkha soldiers and two Malay constables had been killed in a battle with bandits in Johore.

8 May—*Exports to China*. It was reported from Malaya that shipments of rubber to China had been reduced by half since control of exports to Communist countries had been imposed in April.

Army casualties from the start of the existing emergency until 4 May were announced as 287 killed and 421 wounded.

10 May—A grenade was thrown into a cinema at Bentong in Pahang injuring thirty persons.

12 May—*Exports to China*. The cargo vessel *Nancy Moller* sailed from Singapore with a cargo of 3,700 tons of rubber for China having been cleared by the authorities. It was understood that the cargo represented the May quota under the previous control order and the balance of the April quota.

13 May—Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and C.-in-C. in Indo-China, arrived in Singapore for discussions with Mr Malcolm Macdonald, British Commissioner-General for South-east Asia, and with U.S. and British military officials.

MALAYA (*continued*)

15 May—Discussions on the military situation in south-east Asia opened in Singapore between British, French, and U.S. service chiefs. Representatives from Australia and New Zealand attended as observers. Ten bandits were killed and two wounded by security forces.

MALTA. 13 May—*Elections*. The results of the elections to the Legislative Assembly were announced as follows: Nationalist Party 15 seats; Labour Party 14, Workers' Party 7, Constitutional Party 4.

NEPAL. 14 May—Prime Minister and Home Minister in India (*see India*).

16 May—Agreement between rival Government factions (*see India*).

NETHERLANDS. 4 May—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Mr Staf, Defence Minister, said that three reserve divisions would be trained by the end of 1950 for mobilization under the North Atlantic Treaty.

NEW ZEALAND. 3 May—It was announced that more than 11,000 persons had joined the civil volunteer organization.

The Government extended for a second time the state of emergency.

4 May—Dockers at Lyttelton in South Island decided against forming a local union to replace the deregistered Watersiders' Union.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 3 May—Mr Spofford, Chairman of the Council of Deputies, announced in London that the Atlantic Council would henceforward incorporate the Defence Committee and the Defence, Finance, and Economic Committee, thus becoming the sole ministerial body in the N.A.T.O.

Mr Spofford also announced the creation of a Financial and Economic Board to work in Paris, alongside the Defence Production Board, on economic and finance problems arising from the production drive.

7 May—Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, started a four-day tour of western Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

8 May—Choice of Commander of Allied Land Forces, southern Europe (*see Italy*).

NORTHERN IRELAND. 16 May—*Budget*. Major Sinclair, Finance Minister, presenting the Budget in the House, said that estimated revenue for 1951-2 was £69,771,000 and expenditure £50,633,000. A surplus of £138,000 was allowed for, and the Imperial contribution to the U.K. Exchequer would be £19 m.

PAKISTAN. 10 May—*Communism*. The Government began a general round-up of Communists with the arrest of a number of party leaders.

15 May—Nine officers of the Pakistan Army and an Air Commodore were arrested for complicity in the Rawalpindi conspiracy case, bringing the total of arrested persons to fourteen.



PANAMA REPUBLIC. 6 May—President Arias and the Cabinet revoked the constitution and assumed complete power to combat what they described as a Communist threat to the Republic and the Panama Canal.

9 May—In spite of a promise from President Arias of a plebiscite on his revocation of the 1946 constitution, serious disturbances broke out in Panama City and shooting occurred between Government and Opposition supporters. Three persons were killed and over 100 injured. Members of the National Assembly later voted to impeach Dr Arias and swore in as President, Senor Arosemena, a Vice-President.

10 May—Dr Arias ordered a restoration of the constitution. The Supreme Court ruled that Senor Arosemena was constitutional President and ordered the impeachment of Dr Arias. Dr Arias refused to accept the ruling as constitutional and, after a bitter fight at the Palace between the police and his supporters, he and his wife and several members of the Cabinet were arrested.

11 May—Total casualties in the disturbances were reported as twelve killed and 175 wounded.

14 May—It was reported that Panama City was quiet again and that Senor Arosemena, the new President, had appointed a coalition Government composed of representatives of seven different parties.

PERSIA. 3 May—Dr Moussadek, the Prime Minister, presented his Government's programme to the Majlis. The three points were: (1) enforcement of the oil nationalization law; (2) reform of the electoral laws for the Majlis and municipal bodies; (3) support for U.N. principles and friendship with all countries.

4 May—Persian promise of compensation to oil company (*see United States*).

6 May—The Prime Minister received a vote of confidence in the Majlis.

8 May—The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company sent a communication to the Prime Minister requesting arbitration to decide the legality of the Persian attempt to annul the 1933 oil agreement. It nominated Lord Radcliffe, a Lord of Appeal, as its arbitrator.

Note to Britain *re* oil nationalization (*see Great Britain*).

9 May—The Senate passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the new Government. Three Senators abstained.

It was learned in Tehran that the curfew at Abadan had been lifted.

The Foreign Minister told the press that Persia wished to retain British oil experts for a year or two.

The Prime Minister said in Parliament that 25 per cent of the oil profits would be set aside to meet the Company's claims.

11 May—A demonstration of 10,000 'peace' partisans took place in Tehran.

13 May—The Majlis selected its five nominees to serve on the eleven-man commission to effect the nationalization of the oil industry. (Five other members had previously been nominated by the Senate, the sixth being a representative of the Finance Ministry.)

## PERSIA (continued)

Dr Moussadek, Prime Minister, collapsed while making a statement in the Majlis. He asserted that fanatics were threatening his life and that he would live in the Majlis building until the oil problem had been settled.

14 May—*Anti-locust campaign*. It was reported from Tehran that contributions towards the Government's anti-locust campaign were being received from the British Government, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the U.S. Government under Point Four, and the Russian Government.

15 May—The Persian Embassy in Paris issued a communiqué stating that according to official information Dr Moussadek was obliged to seek asylum in the Majlis building because of intrigues against him by agitators employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

16 May—Abdul Qasim Rafi, deputy leader of the terrorist religious organization, Fedayan Islam, was arrested by the police. He was stated to have declared on his arrest that he had intended killing Dr Moussadek within the next three days. It was understood that Dr Moussadek was regarded by Fedayan Islam as having betrayed them by failing to release about a dozen of their members arrested by previous Governments.

Mr Acheson on oil dispute (see *United States*).

It was reported that violent attacks against the British Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were continuing in the Persian press.

PHILIPPINES. 11 May—Six leaders of the Communist Party were sentenced to death in Manila for rebellion, murder, and arson. Nine others received life sentences. Passing sentence, the Judge said that the Communist Party, with Hukbalahap armed support, was 'engaged in an armed revolution' in an attempt to seize power.

SOUTH AFRICA. 7 May—Thousands of non-European workers took part in a one-day strike in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth as a protest against the Separate Representation of Voters Bill.

14 May—The Separate Representation of Voters Bill passed its third reading in the House by 74 votes to 64.

16 May—Replying to Opposition criticisms concerning the manner of publication of his strictures on British policy *vis-à-vis* the Commonwealth (see p. 134), Dr Malan, Prime Minister, said that he did not object to the gradual extension of self-government to native peoples, but 90 per cent of the people of the Gold Coast, who had recently been granted self-government, were illiterate and they were not ready for autonomy. He said that his protest had been prompted by the statement of a British Minister that Dominion status would be given to colonies as soon as possible, and he declared that Commonwealth membership should not be extended without consultation. He added that British leadership would long be needed in Africa.

*Separate Representation of Voters Bill*. At the introduction of the Bill

to the Senate, Senator Nicholls, leader of the Opposition, challenged the Senate's competency to consider it, maintaining that it could only be handled by a joint sitting of both Houses, and become law only by a two-thirds majority in a joint session.

**SPAIN. 8 May—United States.** Speaking at a dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona, Mr Griffis, U.S. Ambassador, said that it was the hope of America that other western countries would allow Spain to take her place in the common front against Communism. He advocated U.S. technical and financial, as well as military, aid to Spain, and said that U.S. policy was directed towards the benefit of the Spanish people as a whole and therefore largely excluded the use of loan funds for expendable goods.

Clashes occurred in Pamplona between strikers and the police after a general strike had been declared in protest against the cost of living.

**11 May—Strikers in Pamplona** agreed to return to work on the condition that arrested persons would be released.

**15 May—**It was reported that the arrest of a Basque and two Catalan agitators had furnished the police with proof that the recent strikes in Catalonia and the Basque provinces had been directed from French territory.

**SYRIA. 3 May—Israel.** A military spokesman said that Israeli forces had resumed the attack that morning on Arab inhabitants in the demilitarized zone north of Lake Tiberias (*see also Israel*).

**4 May—**Signing of cease-fire and renewal of fighting (*see Israel*).

An official statement said that Israel had violated the cease-fire agreement and had attacked with mortars and artillery. Arab inhabitants had repulsed the attack and inflicted heavy casualties.

**5 May—**According to an Army spokesman, the Israelis launched another attack and were repulsed. During the afternoon, Arab inhabitants fired on a Jewish party which began drainage work in the Lake Huleh area and forced them to withdraw. An Israeli aircraft which flew over Syrian positions was driven off.

**6 May—**A Syrian spokesman said that three successive Israeli attacks on the village of Shamalna in the southern sector had been repulsed and more than 100 Jews killed. Five Israeli bombers had raided the village before the attack, causing some casualties. A complaint had been lodged with the Armistice Commission.

The Prime Minister handed to foreign diplomats a memorandum on the latest developments.

**7 May—Israel.** The Foreign Ministry announced that their delegate to the United Nations had been instructed to protest to the Security Council against Israeli bombing of the village of Shamalna on 6 May.

The Prime Minister gave foreign diplomatic missions a detailed version of recent events and later saw Arab representatives.

**8 May—**Security Council resolution (*see U.N. Security Council*).

**9 May—**A military spokesman alleged that Israeli forces had again attacked the village of Shamalna in the demilitarized zone.

SYRIA (*continued*)

14 May—*Arab League*. It was reported that the Council and Political Committee of the Arab League were meeting in Damascus at the request of Syria to discuss Syrian-Israeli relations. Dr Salah el Din, Egyptian Foreign Minister, had arrived for the meetings.

15 May—Acceptance of Security Council resolution (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

16 May—Despatch of Iraqi military aid (*see Iraq*).

TRIESTE. 15 May—The Yugoslav 'People's Front' demanded in its electoral programme the application of the peace treaty concerning Trieste and the unification of the two zones. (The People's Front had maintained in 1950 that the peace treaty was unworkable and had pressed for direct Italo-Yugoslav negotiations.)

TURKEY. 9 May—Association with North Atlantic Treaty (*see Great Britain*).

15 May—King Abdulla of Jordan arrived in Ankara on a fortnight's visit to strengthen Turkish-Jordan relations.

## UNITED NATIONS

## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

6 May—A Survey of European Engineering was published by the Commission in Geneva.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Additional Measures Committee*

7 May—Mr Gross (U.S.A.) submitted a resolution proposing a U.N. embargo on strategic materials to Communist China.

14 May—*Korea*. The twelve-Power Committee resolved by 11 votes (Egypt abstaining) to recommend to the General Assembly that all States, not only members of the United Nations, be requested to apply an arms embargo against China. The draft contained also provisions against the trans-shipment of goods. States were asked to report within thirty days on measures taken to comply. It was also proposed that States should consider what further steps to counter aggression could be taken. The British and French delegates said they interpreted this as meaning further measures of an economic nature and that they would not be ready to contemplate political or diplomatic sanctions.

## SECRETARIAT

12 May—A report by five economic experts on 'Measures for the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries' was published.

## SECURITY COUNCIL

7 May—*Israeli-Syrian Dispute*. The Israeli Government filed another protest against Syria, alleging that further Syrian assaults had been launched in the past week against Israeli territory.

8 May—A resolution calling on Syria and Israel to cease hostilities

in the demilitarized zone and to respect their obligations under the Israeli-Syrian armistice agreement was adopted by ten votes, Russia abstaining.

15 May—*Syrian-Israeli Dispute*. It was announced that both Syria and Israel had accepted the Council's resolution of 8 May, thereby undertaking to observe the cease-fire; to withdraw military and paramilitary forces from the demilitarized zone; to refrain from aggressive action across or against the zone, and to reaffirm the authority of the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, thus agreeing to afford freedom of movement to U.N. observers in the zone.

16 May—A resolution was tabled by the United States, Britain, France, and Turkey. It called on Israel to interrupt the Huleh drainage scheme until satisfactory arrangements had been concluded with Gen. Riley, Chairman of the Armistice Commission; condemned the aerial attack by Israel of 5 April and military action by both parties; and stated that Arab civilians expelled from the Huleh area should be immediately allowed to return and no further transfer of persons from the demilitarized zone be undertaken without the consent of the Armistice Commission.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) said that until a peace settlement was concluded neither State could exercise sovereignty in the demilitarized zone. If Israel had any complaints about the Armistice agreement they could be brought to the Security Council.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

7 May—The fourth Assembly opened in Geneva.

UNITED STATES. 3 May—*Israel*. Mr Ben Gurion, Israeli Prime Minister, arrived in Washington on a three weeks' visit.

*Korea*. In his first day's evidence before the Senate Armed Forces and Foreign Relations Committees, Gen. MacArthur described the integration of allied forces in Korea as '100 per cent', but he said all national contingents, except the American and South Korean, were at best 'token'. He described the South Koreans as fine, courageous troops but lacking training and an officer corps.

He thought Russia was not in a position to launch any predatory attack in Asia because her forces in the Far East were defensive and limited by the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway and she had not got air and sea command. Events in Korea would not affect Russia's decision whether or not to go to war but would only affect her timetable. He had constantly asked for more troops and if he could have bombed the Manchurian bases, the Chinese could not have advanced in any strength. If this were done now, the war could be finished off without the addition of many more ground troops. His connections with the United Nations were largely nominal, as the entire control of his command came from the U.S. Chiefs of Staff. He had complied absolutely with all decisions from Washington.

He considered that if the Communists consolidated their hold on China they would not allow Britain to retain Hong Kong. If an economic



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blockade were imposed on China, the 'constant flow of strategic materials' at present reaching China through Hong Kong would stop and this would increase the threat to Hong Kong.

4 May—Continuing his evidence, Gen. MacArthur said that he favoured an ultimatum to the Chinese threatening military and economic sanctions if they did not cease their aggression. The bombing of Manchuria would be included among the military sanctions. If the United Nations would not agree to this action, the United States should act alone. He would recommend 'reasonable support' for Chiang-Kai-Shek in the event of his intervention. Formosa should not be allowed to fall into Communist hands. Its loss would lead to the collapse of the Philippines and Japan, and U.S. withdrawal. Every place should be defended against Communism 'and I say that we have the capacity to do it. . . I believe if we let him (the enemy) breach us from one sector he will overwhelm us from that sector'. He discounted reports of Russian intentions to intervene in Korea, and, while admitting the possibility of Russian intervention if firmer measures were applied, said the certainty existed that thousands of Americans would be lost each month if strong measures were not adopted. He believed that even if Russia intervened in overwhelming strength, U.S. air power would be sufficient to beat off the attack, and sea power was unquestioned.

Gen. MacArthur gave U.N. losses in Korea (without civilians) as 250,000 and estimated enemy casualties at 750,000 including 145,000 prisoners. He said the war had destroyed the Korean nation of 20 millions. He had never before seen such devastation.

Gen. MacArthur asserted that exports, especially petrol supplies, from Hong Kong to China in February and March had been of 'substantial assistance' to the Communists in Korea.

*Persia.* Mr Nasrollah Entezam, Persian Ambassador in Washington, told the press that Persia would give fair compensation to the 'former British owners' of Persia's nationalized oil industry.

5 May—*Korea.* Concluding his testimony at the hearings of the Senate Committees, Gen. MacArthur said he was opposed to Senator Hoover's policy of confining the bulk of U.S. ground forces to the American continent and limiting support for other countries to naval and air forces. He also said that, except under the most compelling conditions, Congress should follow the advice of military leaders concerning the use of U.S. forces overseas. He made it clear that the sole objective of the measures he proposed against China was to force her to quit Korea. He favoured blockading the entire Chinese coast including Port Arthur, and advocated bombing attacks on the Chinese railway line to Vladivostock. He did not believe the cutting of the supply line to Russia would affect Russia's decision whether or not to intervene. He considered that British policy concerning Formosa and recognition of the Peking Government were against the interests not only of the United States but also of Britain.

7 May—British statement on exports to China (*see Great Britain*).

U.S. Consul-General, Hong Kong, on exports to China (*see Hong Kong*).

Soviet Note on Japanese treaty (see U.S.S.R.).

*Korea.* Gen. Marshall, Defence Secretary, giving evidence before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees, stated that since the beginning of the Korean campaign there had been no disagreement that he was aware of between the President, the Secretary of Defence, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff whereas there had been and still were basic differences between those persons and Gen. MacArthur. U.S. policy, he said, remained to deny Formosa to Communist China and to oppose the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. These two issues were to be excluded from any armistice terms. He was confident that if these questions were discussed the United States would oppose any settlement of the Korean conflict which would reward the aggressor in any manner whatever and any attempt by a nation or regime 'to shoot its way into the United Nations'. He said that in late November Gen. MacArthur had asked to be reinforced with 50,000 to 60,000 Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were, however, convinced that these troops would not be effective in Korea and that their departure from Formosa would leave the island with inadequate defences to meet a possible Communist attack. He maintained that Gen. MacArthur's proposals involved the risk not only of an extension of the war with China but also of an all-out war with Russia, and he compared the narrower responsibilities of an army commander with the global responsibilities of the President, the Defence Secretary, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When Gen. MacArthur had publicly expressed his displeasure at, and disagreement with, U.S. foreign and military policy, there had been, he said, no other recourse but to remove him.

*Korea.* In a speech to a Civil Defence Conference dinner, President Truman rejected the proposal that the United States should act alone in presenting an ultimatum to Communist China, and said that such a policy might result in stripping America of her allies in Europe as well, for, he said, 'if we act without regard to the danger that faces them, they may act without regard to the dangers we face'. He asserted that extension of the area of conflict in the Far East would not lead to a quick solution of the Korean war but might well lead to a much bigger and longer war which would increase and not reduce U.S. casualties. It would expose the United States to devastating air and sea attacks, would seriously endanger Japan and the Philippines, and would unite the Chinese people behind their rulers. Furthermore, it would leave Europe exposed to the Soviet armies. He maintained that the Soviet plan of world conquest was becoming progressively more impossible to achieve as western strength increased, and that aggression in Korea could be ended if they stuck to their guns there.

*Iceland: North Atlantic Treaty.* The State Department issued the text of an agreement signed at Reykjavik on 5 May confirming the use of defence facilities in Iceland by members of the North Atlantic Treaty.

8 May—*Korea.* Continuing his testimony before the Senate Committees, Gen. Marshall said that he regarded Russia's strength in the Far East as a very serious matter. They had thousands of planes near

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Vladivostock, in the Dairen-Port Arthur area, and in Harbin, and troop concentrations had been reported near Sakhalin which could threaten Japan. He maintained that the best way of reaching a negotiatory basis with China was to break the morale of the Chinese forces and to continue to destroy her best-trained armies without running the risk of extending the war. In this way the United States would retain her allies 'and bring them to more satisfactory reactions before the United Nations as their confidence in U.S. leadership increased'. He asserted that Korea was but another episode in a consistent U.S. policy of containment exemplified earlier by aid to Greece and the Berlin air lift. At all times there had been no appeasement, resistance to aggression, and every effort had been made to avoid a third world war. He maintained that China could not for long sustain her present losses.

*Tariff Concessions.* The State Department announced that tariff concessions to Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden, Austria, German Federal Republic, South Korea, Peru, and Turkey, which had been negotiated at the Torquay tariffs conference, would take effect from 6 June. No further tariff concessions had been extended to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, or Cuba.

U.S. Ambassador on aid to Spain (*see Spain*).

*U.S.S.R.: Japan.* A State Department spokesman said that the proposal in the Soviet Note of 7 May was an old one which the Soviet Government made periodically whenever it wanted to stall the conclusion of Japanese peace. It would be rejected as before.

*9 May—Inflation.* President Truman issued a warning to representatives of industry in Washington that the military production programme would require strong anti-inflationary measures, including controls on prices, wages, credit and rent, and heavy taxes.

*Korea.* Continuing his testimony before the Senate Committees, Gen. Marshall said that Gen. MacArthur's public statements had caused uneasiness among America's allies, but he denied that his dismissal had resulted from protests by them. Comparing the situation in the Far East with that in Europe, he said there was greater danger of Russian intervention in Asia because Russia had to consider whether she could afford to see China decisively defeated and possibly distrustful of Russia for her failure to give adequate support. He said the principal difference with Gen. MacArthur concerned the estimate of Russia's intentions and capabilities for waging war in the Far East. He conceded the possibility that Russia might like to see China so weakened that Russia could increase her control over her.

Mr Dewey, Governor of New York State, urged in a broadcast a total embargo by the free world on trade with China. He proposed a policy which included: no recognition of Communist China and the use of the veto, if necessary, to exclude her from the United Nations; a free Formosa; release of Nationalist Chinese troops; and continued bipartisan support for a Japanese peace treaty. He deplored the continuation of British trade with China.

10 May—The Senate voted to cut off economic aid to those countries shipping war material to Communist countries.

*Korea.* Gen. Marshall stated during his testimony before the Senate Committees that the blockading of Port Arthur, suggested by Gen. MacArthur, might require the stopping or sinking of a British ship which would create tension between Washington and London. He said that it was considered that the bombing of the Manchurian railways with their links to Vladivostok would involve too great a risk of Russian intervention. Most of the day's evidence concerned U.S. relations with China between 1945 and 1949.

11 May—*Korea.* Gen. Marshall quoted to the Senate Committees a message sent by the President to Gen. MacArthur on 13 January, giving U.S. aims in continuing the Korean war. The message said that successful resistance in Korea would: (1) show that aggression would not be accepted by America or the United Nations and would provide a rallying point for the free world; (2) deflate Communist China's prestige; (3) further non-Communist resistance in Asia; (4) carry out commitments to South Korea and demonstrate the worth of U.S. friendship; (5) make possible a more satisfactory Japanese peace treaty and contribute to Japan's post-treaty security; (6) strengthen the resolution of all countries threatened by Communism and inspire those who might be attacked by overwhelming Communist strength; (7) lend urgency to the build-up of western defences; (8) bring the United Nations through its first great effort in collective security and produce a free world coalition of incalculable value to U.S. security; (9) warn peoples behind the Iron Curtain that their masters were bent on aggression and that this crime would be resisted. The President added that U.S. policies should be such as to consolidate the great majority of the United Nations, and it should be made clear that withdrawal from Korea would be tolerated only if militarily necessary and that its result would not be accepted until the aggression had been rectified.

12 May—*Korea.* Continuing his testimony, Gen. Marshall said there was evidence that Russia was entering into arrangements with her satellites and disposing her troops to maintain pressure on Europe and at the same time increasing her strength in Asia. He said there was a steady decline in allied casualty rates in Korea and that in the next three or four weeks U.S. replacements could be sent at the rate of 20,000 a month in addition to casualty replacements. The gathering momentum of U.S. power, he declared, would make Russia pay a terrible price if she drove the world into war. He did not think a diversionary action on the Chinese mainland by Chinese Nationalist troops would give an adequate return, bearing in mind the support they would need.

During the session, Senator Sparkman asked for a report covering Japanese trade with Communist China since the start of the Korean war. He said he understood that such trade was considerable.

14 May—Further U.S. aid to Chinese Nationalists (*see Formosa*). Gen. Ridgway on payment of U.S. occupation costs in Japan (*see Japan*).

*Korea.* Gen. Marshall expressed the view at the Senate Committee

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hearings that fulfilment of Gen. MacArthur's policy might seriously affect Gen. Eisenhower's plans in western Europe.

*E.C.A.* The eleventh report of the Economic Co-operation Administration, which reviewed operations for the last quarter of 1950, was received by Congress. It described the period as one of 'spectacular' expansion in west European production and trade but said that scarcity of materials and increases in world prices threatened economic stability and higher living standards and that production would have to be further increased if defence programmes were to be accomplished without lowering those standards. Western European production during the quarter rose to 38 per cent above the pre-war level. The export volume was 157 per cent of the 1938 level, and though imports also increased, the total trade deficit declined to the lowest post-war level, averaging less than \$250 m. a month, compared with \$390 m. in the last quarter of 1949.

U.S. radio transmissions from Ceylon (*see Ceylon*).

15 May—S.E. Asia defence discussions (*see Malaya*).

*Korea: Exports to China.* Both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed resolutions urging the United Nations to take strong action leading to the imposition of an embargo on the shipment of war materials to China.

*Korea.* Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, began his evidence before the Senate Committees with a prepared statement in defence of the Administration's policy in Korea. He emphasized the necessity of putting the Korean war into its true perspective as yet another engagement in the contest against Russia's guerrilla tactics, and he said the Joint Chiefs of Staff believed that Gen. MacArthur's proposals might involve the United States in 'the wrong war, at the wrong place, and at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy'.

*Raw Materials.* Mr Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, proposed to the Senate Banking Committee that the United States should retaliate against those allies who were charging her exorbitant prices for vital materials by buying up other raw materials and charging enough to make up for the excessive prices on such essential materials as tin and rubber.

He gave the Committee a statement of what he considered to be the main threats to the nation's economy. These were: the military programme which would 'inject one billion dollars a week' into the country's economy; continuation of profit, price, and wage demands which accentuated inflationary pressures; the threat of continued increases in food prices which brought new wage demands; speculative buying and hoarding; a slump in defence production rates in the event of fresh strikes; the general unwillingness to recognize the national emergency.

*Great Britain: Exports to China.* In a speech in New York, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, U.K. delegate to the United Nations, dealt with the question of trade with China and replied to criticisms of British policy, giving the reasons for the cautious British approach to measures against

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China. He pointed out that Japan, whose trade was under U.S. control, had continued to trade with China in order to obtain Chinese coal.

16 May—*Persia*. Mr Acheson told the press that the United States had urged moderation and conciliation on both the Persian and British Governments in the oil dispute. He said that it had never been proposed to send U.S. oil technicians to help the Persians, and he did not know of any American oil companies who were trying to move in.

*Illegal German Exports*. Mr Hansen, investigator for a Senate sub-committee on export controls and policies, told the sub-committee that because of inadequate controls, as much as \$50 m. worth of illegal exports were going yearly to east Germany. West German exports to China had shown an 'alarming recent increase' and a Chinese Communist purchasing mission had been operating in west Germany and advising German firms that shipments could be made if they were routed through Chinese ports or Hong Kong.

*Raw Materials*. Mr Stokes, British Lord Privy Seal, who was in Washington for discussions with U.S. officials concerning raw material problems, told the Press that he was in favour of allocation schemes for all scarce materials, including rubber. He said in answer to questions that Britain depended on Russia for some grain and soft woods, but no war materials were sent in return.

U.S. economic policy towards Japan (*see Japan*).

*India*. The Senate passed the Bill to supply 2 m. tons of wheat to India. The Bill was amended so that the whole amount should be supplied on loan terms and so that for the first five years the interest received would be put into a special fund for assistance to India. Another amendment required that India should furnish manganese and monazite for American stock piles.

URUGUAY. 11 May—Meat shipments to Britain were resumed.

U.S.S.R. 3 May—Moscow Radio announced a new twenty-year State loan of 30,000 m. roubles at 4 per cent for development of the national economy, including the construction of power stations and canals.

7 May—*United States: Japan*. The U.S. Ambassador in Moscow was handed a Note proposing that a conference of Foreign Ministers, including the Foreign Minister of Communist China, should be called in June or July to draft a Japanese peace treaty. It was proposed that all nations who had taken part in the war against Japan should collaborate in the drafting. The Note also included comments on the U.S. draft treaty.

8 May—Copies of the Soviet Note to the United States of 7 May were handed to British, French, and Chinese representatives.

YUGOSLAVIA. 5 May—*Amnesty*. It was announced that 1,097 pro-Cominform political prisoners had been granted an amnesty.

14 May—A British parliamentary delegation arrived in Belgrade. They were told they could see anything they wished in the country.

15 May—Change of policy *re Trieste* (*see Trieste*).

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

May	28	U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, fourth session, Mexico City.
"	29	U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, sixth session, Geneva.
"	30	Irish General Election.
June	3-5	East German plebiscite on German remilitarization.
"	6	Thirty-fourth Session of the I.L.O., Geneva.
"	11	U.N. Trusteeship Council, Lake Success.
"	17	French General Election
"	18	U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference, Paris.
July	3	U.N. Economic and Social Council, Geneva.
"	4	World Congress of I.C.F.T.U., Milan.
"	5-19	Communist Festival of Youth, Berlin.
Aug.	4	World Council of Churches, Geneva.
Sept.	18	U.N. General Assembly—sixth session.

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